

# SPORTS



## WATER POLO WIN IN HAVANA

The 1980 Olympics, world and European winners the USSR water polo team has come out on top of the Friendship 84 tournament, beating Cuba 8-7 in the decisive game and totalling four points each, but the former played second thanks to a better goal difference. Czechoslovakia played fourth with two points and Bulgaria came fifth.

## Swimming: a waterfall of records

Over four days of competition in Moscow the swimmers set three world, four European and many national records of the countries participating in the tournament in 19 out of 29 events on the programme. The contest will end on August 25, and will be summed up in our next issue.

The world records were set by the GDR women's team in the 4x100 m freestyle relay (4:27.1), Sergei Zubchenkov of the USSR in the 200 m backstroke (1:56.4), and Svetlana Gerasimova of the GDR in the 100 m breaststroke (1:08.2).

The European records were set by Andriy Struts of the GDR in the 400 m freestyle (4:07.66), Jens-Peter Brandt of the GDR in the 400 m combined swimming (4:18.29), Tatyana Kurikova of the USSR in the 100 m butterfly (59.41), and the USSR men's team in the 4x100 m freestyle relay.

## GYMNASTICS: SOVIET ATHLETES AHEAD

Athletes from 11 nations — Britain, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR came upon the gymnastic platform in the Czechoslovak town of Olomouc to compete in the individual and team events in the all-around contest and on individual apparatuses.

The Soviet women's and men's teams are led by 1983 world overall champions Natalya Yurchenko and Dmitry Bilozerchev. The teams include: Olga Mostepanova (1983 world champion), Tatyana Frolova, Natalya Ilyenko, Vladimir Artyonov and Alexander Popov (participated in the 1983 USSR Cup), Yelena Stukhova (bronze winner in the 1984 USSR Cup), Irina Barakanova (1984 national championship bronze medalist), Stanislav Matyshev and Alexander Trubnikov (silver and bronze medalists of the 1984 national championship). Yuri Balabunov (1984 national champion on individual apparatuses, winner and award winner of international events).

The team contest has concluded, the placing after two days of competition in the compulsory and free programmes (men) are as follows: 1. The USSR—590.3 points; 2. The GDR—584.4; 3. Bulgaria—579.4; 4. Hungary—578.13; 5. Czechoslovakia—578.3; 6. Cuba—578.15; 7. The People's Democratic Republic of Korea—574.25; 8. Poland—553.15.

The USSR was the top women's team with 395.25 points fol-



● Lutz Hesselich of the GDR talking to reporters.

● The Bulgarian basketball team beat Finland 79-82.

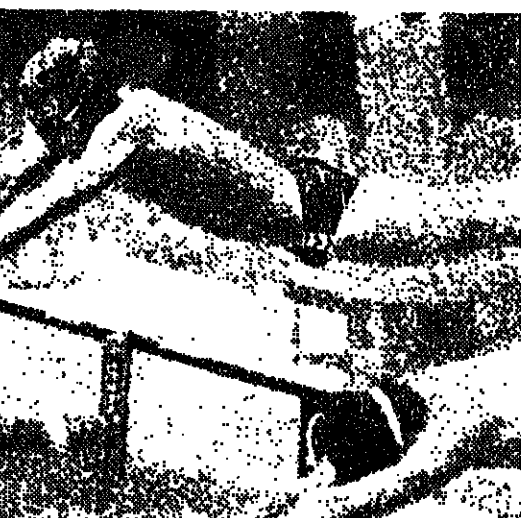
● Vladimir Salmikov of the USSR starting off.

(Continued from page 1)

Seven results set in the Moscow swimming pool surpass winning times in Los Angeles—over though the swimmers had their peak precisely at the time of the Olympics.

The USSR is doing just fine; never before have we witnessed such an avalanche of records as to these few days, which testifies to the coaches' great selection work and changes in the training patterns.

As usual much interest surrounded performance by Vladimir Salmikov of the USSR. In the 400 m freestyle, the 20-year-old swimmer, who clocked a fast time of 3:49.27, just a little short of a record, the Games winner clocked 3:51.49. Salmikov will further compete in the 1,500 m, his other favourite event.



## An unforeseen scenario

There was a brisk demand for spare tickets at the Moscow Krylatkoye cycling track — and this was later justified by the fact that seven world records were set at the Friendship-84 tournament. Here are some highlights.

The records in the Olympic events:

- 4 km individual pursuit race — 4 min 36.973 sec — Ryszard Dawidowicz of Poland; Bernd Dittert of the GDR (4:36.471); 4 km team pursuit race — 4 min 14.264 sec (USSR); 4 min 14.264 sec (USSR); women's 3 km time trials flying start — 1 min 08.247 sec — Erika Salumae (USSR); men's 500 m time trials flying start — 26.479 sec — Michael Hubner (GDR); women's 3 km standing start — 3 min 58.025 sec — Nadezhda Kibardina (USSR); men's 200 m flying start — 10.021 sec — Lutz Hesselich (GDR).

The climax of the competition

was the sprint final bout between twice world champion Sergei Kopylov of the USSR, who was also last year's 1,000 m time trials world winner, and Moscow Olympian and 1983 world champion Lutz Hesselich of the GDR. They have been rivals on the track and friends outside for the last four years; this time Hesselich won in two heats.

Commenting on the outcome in an interview with the MNI, the winner said: Sergei Kopylov went all out to win the gold in the first event — the 1,000 m time trials — and it was practically impossible to win twice in such a big tournament. He said he was very grateful to spectators, who were singularly impartial, although they, of course, wanted their Kopylov to win. Gintautas Umbras of the USSR beat new world record holder Bernd Dittert of the GDR in the final of the 4 km individual pursuit race in 4 min 33.63 sec, yet

## TOP MARKS FROM PARTICIPANTS TO ORGANIZERS

I will take many months telling at home about the several days I spent in Moscow, said Indian team cyclist Maxwell Trevor. I will talk about the opening ceremony of the Friendship-84 games, impressive by their beauty and humaneness; about Moscow and her hospitable residents; and the wonderful sports facilities accessible to all.

Cycling is not a very popular sport in India, and we came to the contest to gain experience. The visit by our cyclists to the USSR is the first in the history of developing sports contacts be-

tween our two nations. This meet in Moscow, the opportunity to compete and train alongside the world's top cyclists on such a track surpassed all our expectations.

The Friendship-84 organizers gave us an unforgettable holiday and an opportunity to compete in fine arenas with fine opponents, said Soviet swimmer, world record holder Sergei Zubchenkov after his victorious finish. We could not attend the Los Angeles Games with their atmosphere of chauvinism, and anti-Soviet, anti-socialist hysteria.

The Friendship-84 contest shows we were prepared for the Games.

The contest's organization deserves high marks, stressed member of the executive committee of the International Shooting Union Bernhard Fischer of the GDR. Evidence of it are the good results on the Olympic proving range.

These are all the conditions needed for athletes to show their best results here on the Krylatkoye Olympic canal in Moscow, said Italy's rowing team coach Stefano Martinioli.

(Continued from page 1)

theaters, concert halls, shops, and the circus. There are many people willing to go to such to see monuments of early Asian architecture. And, of course, very popular are international friendship soirees.

Altogether there are 28 events on the programme which in its 20th year. Representatives of some sports events are placed by others.

Would you like to know who remains after the competition? Lasting friendship, peace surely.

records are registered only in "solo heats".

Only extraordinary efforts help athletes win contests in Friendship-84, a truth easily forgotten by the USSR world record holding team which took the gold in the 4 km team pursuit. It seemed they were still out of the GDR but gave up for Olympic champion Vasya Mostepanova's bike had a bad down.

An over-rationalistic approach of the favourites in the 4 km team pursuit proved wrong. The real risk and the will of Hungary's Miklos Szabo, who gained a 100-lap victory and the best total of 5 points.

The GDR beat the USSR of Czechoslovakia and won 100 km road race at least 10 km of first.

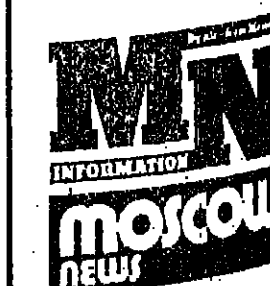
The events in Moscow were covered by our special correspondents Alexander Kuznetsov and Yevgeny Lashov, photos by Boris Kaulmanov, Andrei Knyazev.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full life in the Soviet Union in the week.

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EDITORIAL BOARD  
Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR.  
Published Tuesday and Saturday.  
Index 50078.

MN INFORMATION No. 44



No. 67 (582), AUGUST 28-31, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

## SOVIET CRUISE MISSILES — A REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES

A recent, land-based long-range cruise missile are being tested in the Soviet Union. This has been reported in a communique issued by the Ministry of Defence. It says that in an attempt to show military superiority over the USA and other socialist countries the USSR has been developing new kinds of offensive weapons, including air, sea- and land-based long-range cruise missiles. The USSR has been reported to be developing such missiles to prevent the arms race from becoming dangerous. The Soviet Union has repeatedly suggested to the USA that it should be reached on long-range cruise missiles. However, the US administration did not accept this proposal. For did it listen to the voice that the Soviet Union would leave the appearance of type of cruise missiles to the USA without spaces. The USA set about the deployment of long-range cruise missiles, and, beginning with December 1983, has been such land-based missiles in some countries of Western Europe.

The Soviet Union will do what is necessary to achieve arms limitation and reduction in the communication. However, if the US administration does not show the superiority of the USSR will be compelled to take countermeasures to ensure that the balance of forces between the USSR and the USA, since the Warsaw Treaty and 1979 is not upset.

## Sam Nujoma: racists' schemes will fail

Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), who addressed a mass meeting marking Namibia Day, said, "We are stepping up our combat against the racist South African occupation forces carrying them deeper into the heart of the entire territory, including Windhoek."

Nujoma resolutely condemned the policy of "constructive cooperation" carried out by the Reagan administration with regard to Pretoria and aimed at preserving the apartheid regime, and promising it with everything it needs to continue its policy of oppression and aggression.

(Continued on page 2)

## Chernenko: Nuclear-free zones are not utopia

Chernenko, Chairman of the City Council (Manchester, Great Britain) and secretary of the 1st International Conference on Nuclear-Free Zones, said that such zones are not a utopia and that efforts in this direction have already yielded some results. These efforts must be multiplied in all directions, step by step, reducing the level of the Earth of nuclear smallpox.

The Soviet leader stressed that the craving for peace of the ordinary people and their desire to curb the race in the most dangerous weapons imperatively assert themselves in defiance of the policies of the governments which would like to make the citizens of their countries resign themselves to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Konstantin Chernenko called the establishment of nuclear-free zones an important line in the struggle for greater security. He said that such zones are not a utopia and that efforts in this direction have already yielded some results. These efforts must be multiplied in all directions, step by step, reducing the level of the Earth of nuclear smallpox.

The Soviet Union, jointly with other socialist countries is resolutely in favour of setting up nuclear-free zones, notably in Northern Europe and the Balkans, removing both field nuclear weapons from this corresponding zone in Central Europe, and freezing Europe completely from nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical. Konstantin Chernenko said in his reply.

## Round the Soviet Union

GOLUBOI ISSYK-KUL, ONE OF THE LEADING TRADE UNION SANATORIUMS OF THE COUNTRY, SITUATED ON THE SHORES OF THE ALPINE LAKE IN KIRGHIZIA, HAS BEEN EXPANDED CONSIDERABLY. A new block has been built and other resorts of this zone have also undergone improvement. Today there are nearly 130 trade union sanatoriums, holiday homes, holiday hotels, tourist centres and Young Pioneer camps in the Issyk-Kul area.

## FRIENDSHIP-84

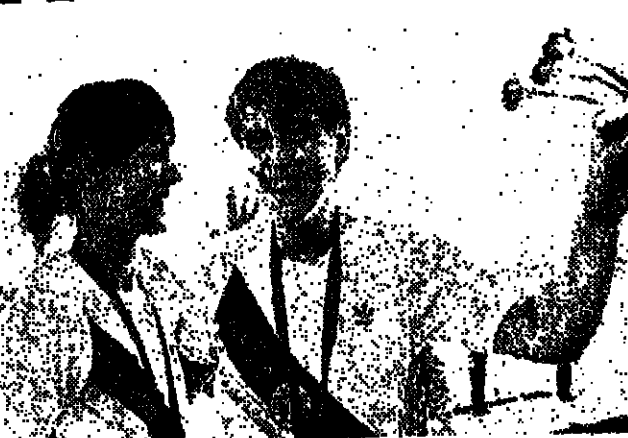
It's world records in three sports is a good indication of the standards of the Friendship-84 international tournament now in its final stages. Fans are looking forward to the weight lifting tournament in Bulgaria.

Going home the participants of the contests in the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia are giving top marks to the organizers for the excellent competitions and training conditions, hospitality, objectivity of judges and spectators.

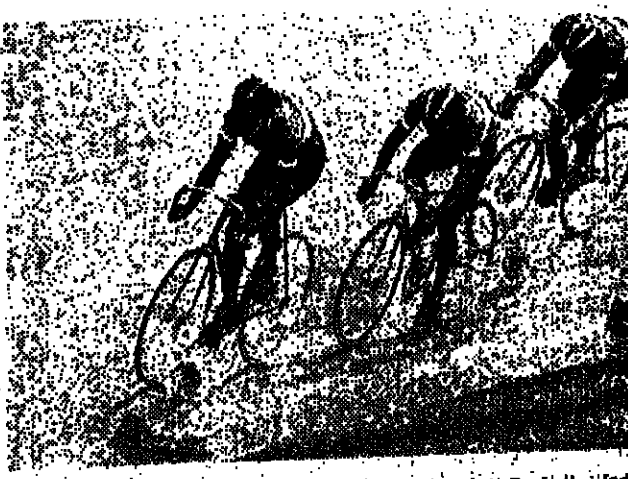
In most of the 28 sports, specialists could, thanks to the high level of results, sum up the development of any given sport over the past four years and look into its future.

The basketball contest is the only tournament left to be held in Moscow. Hospitable Estonians have bade farewell to the participants of the sailing regatta in Tallinn. Sharing his impressions of the Moscow events, president of the International Sports Press Association Frank Taylor said they were excellently organized contests with outstanding results.

Apart from records the Friendship-84 tournament produced sensations and new names and was a real holiday of friendship and cooperation among European, Asian, African and American youths.



Klaren Peters and Ramon Ballhavar, Friendship-84 champions in the double scull, from the GDR.



The Indian team in the team pursuit, Jagmeet Singh Bhai, the Indian cycling delegation manager. Though we were not hot favourites, the value of Moscow experience is as high for us as the value of champions' medals.



Olga Mostepanova, USSR all-around gymnastics queen.



## VICIOUS PROPAGANDA PROTESTED

Kabul, Pakistan charge of-fairies in Afghanistan was recently invited to the Afghan foreign affairs ministry and handed a protest note specifically stating that the authorities in Islamabad and Western news information media had lately announced a new wave of tendentious propaganda alleging that Afghan armed forces had conducted ground and air aggression against Pakistan.

According to authoritative Afghan organs, the note emphasizes that no air or ground aggression against Pakistan territory has been perpetrated, de-

scribing the Pakistani allegations as pure lies. Now the Afghan-Pakistani talks have resumed in Geneva and the 39th session of the UN General Assembly is due to open, the authorities in Islamabad, in collaboration with and guided by American and Chinese circles, are fabricating political scenarios. They are feverishly trying to use this poisonous and perfidious propaganda to divert the attention of Pakistani and world public from the real situation to create obstacles for the Geneva talks and raise a hostile hullabaloo at the UN General Assembly.

## FACTS and EVENTS

© In over ten years of fascist dictatorship Chile's foreign debt has grown more than five times and now exceeds 20,000 million dollars, one of the highest national per capita debts in the world.

© In Guatemala 250,000 people have so far been persecuted by the reactionary regime, 150,000 people forced to emigrate, while 36,000 children have been orphaned.

© Demonstrations protesting over the militaristic foreign and unpopular home policies of the Reagan administration were held in 40 US cities on the initiative of the National Organization for Women.

© The Reagan administration is planning an armed attack on Nicaragua. Though they want peace, Nicaraguans will never

abandon their revolutionary achievements. Daniel Ortega, member of the National leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Government of National Reconstruction, has pointed. He said they will fight against US invaders to the last drop of blood and the US Government should have long realized this.

© General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ali Nassir Muhammad has strongly condemned the concentration of US and NATO naval forces in the Red Sea. Their increased military presence is under the pretext of searching for mines should be seen as part of the imperialist plot against progressive forces of the Arab world, he said.

## SCIENTISTS DISCUSS PEACE

Rome. An international seminar of physicists from several countries (including the USSR) and devoted to the defence of peace and aversion of nuclear war was recently held in the Italian town of Erice, Sicily. Participants exchanged opinions on many issues of nuclear

weapons and the harmful effects of their use. They expressed concern over the continuing nuclear arms race, development of new mass destruction weapons and the perilous plans for militarization of outer space. They deliberated on the need for effective and urgent measures

for preventing nuclear disaster. Delegates pointed out that nuclear conflict could be prevented. One sure way of doing this would be an effective arms control agreement plus gradual and balanced reduction of nuclear stockpiles right up to their complete destruction.



The Neanderthal jester.

By A. Zhilomirsky

## NATO's 'good advice' to Turkey

Ankara. The NATO Supreme Allied Commander (Europe), American general Rogers has paid a surprise visit to Turkey. The Turkish authorities issued only a brief press statement announcing that general's visit was of a businesslike nature. But informed sources provide some insight into the purpose of the visit. It is believed that Rogers discussed, among other things, the tense Turkish-Greek relations which tend to weaken

the "defence efforts" of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Besides, the US general, resorting to old tactics of intrigues, used the occasion to intimidate Turkey once more with imagined "Soviet threat" and to offer some "good" advice. Prodding Turkey and Greece towards violating the international treaties regulating the navigation in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, he, according to the Ankara weekly "The Diplomatic Pulse", advised them to "close" the straits for Soviet ships in case of a deterioration of the situation in the region. He hinted that the NATO headquarters would not object to such an action.

The USA, notes the newspaper "Tercumani", has recently resorted to economic pressures and "good" advice of various kinds, trying in every way to set Turkey against its neighbours, particularly the Soviet Union — a step which runs counter to Turkish national interests.

## Sam Nujoma: racists' schemes will fail

(Continued from page 1)

The NATO powers, joining the USA, render South Africa large-scale military, economic and diplomatic support.

SWAPO, said S. Nujoma, is ready to hold negotiations with South Africa, but only on the basis of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. But it will never agree, he said, to Pretoria's demands of unconditional disarmament when it allegedly required for "racial" elections in Namibia the invaders' control. Racists will fail in their de- of "bantustanizing" Namibia.

## Israeli occupationists' outrages

Beirut. Building up tension, the Israeli occupationists have carried out new outrages in the area of Zahle in the south of the country. The occupiers' provocations along with mobsters' conducted practice firing at Lebanese coastline.

According to the report received from there, the Israeli command has taken measures to intensify control over the occupied areas of Lebanon. With American companies, invaders' engineers are hastily building strategic roads for the Department of Defense, they will accompany US troops during invasions and against Lebanese and Syrian forces of these roads will link the Israeli Heights, seized from the and unlawfully annexed by Israel, with the Jezzine locality — a key position in the area.

Having isolated the South Lebanon from the rest of the occupied territories, the Israeli occupationists obstructed the delivery of food there, which has resulted in the shortage of basic foodstuffs. A Lebanese vessel with a cargo of wheat has been standing on the roadstead of Sidra for two weeks.

## Concern over situation in South Asia: Indira Gandhi

Delhi. Speaking here at a meeting of the Parliament's Consultative Committee on External Affairs, Indira Gandhi voiced her concern over international situation which is undermined by the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe and of detente being done. Detente is vital for India and other countries, she said.

Answering the deputes' questions on the current situation in Sri Lanka, Indira Gandhi said that the continuing religious and tribal unrest on the island is a source of serious anxiety for the Indian Government.

The Soviet Union consistently opposes the arms race both worldwide and in the Pacific. Soviet proposals for limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing corresponding armaments and other initiatives are well known. But at the same time the USSR has to take the necessary defensive reciprocal measures. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has emphasized in this respect that the Soviet Union does not seek military advantage in any way but will not permit the present military parity to be broken. Let no one be in doubt that the USSR will strengthen its defence potential, enough to cool the hot heads of zealous adventurists.

## 20,000 MILLION DOLLARS PAID AS INTEREST

Mexico City. Each raising by the US bankers of the loaned capital interest rates makes Latin American states pay extra 2,000 million dollars. This circumstance forces the developing countries of America to borrow more in order at least to pay back the interest. This had to be admitted by the US-controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A bank study points out here that before the end of 1984 the debtor-countries will have to pay to their creditors almost 20,000 million dollars as interest alone. Otherwise the permanently growing interest rates in the USA will invoke a new round of artificial growth of their foreign debts.

Latin America has actually become a capital exporter. The policy of pumping-out finances from the Latin American countries that is pursued by the US banks contributes towards the deterioration of their economic condition. As a result of this over the past two years the Latin American countries have decreased by more than 40 per cent the purchase of goods they needed. Economists are of the opinion that high interest rates also bring down the raw materials' prices which are a major source of income for those countries.

It is stressed in a report of the Mexico City-based centre for economic studies, the Reagan administration, trying to obtain finances for offsetting the deficit in the US Federal Budget, provided by Washington's astronomical allocations for the needs of the military-industrial complex, is intensifying shipping up the interest rates. Last year interest was 180,000 million dollars.

## RAPID DEPLOYMENT' NEWSMEN

Washington. The Pentagon announced its intention to form a special "combat" team of reporters that would include specially selected members of all of major American news agencies, papers, radio and television.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Defense, they will accompany US troops during invasions and other military operations. It is stated that the group will undergo the necessary training such as awareness and rallying on alarm, the landing and parachuting.

The CBS TV company insists that this Pentagon's new

"initiative" is aimed at eliminating deep-seated US public suspicion of American military actions abroad since the Vietnam war. A most strict censorship will be imposed on their information; reporting without permission from the appropriate military command will be duly punished.

This "journalistic novelty" is seen as an attempt to provide propaganda support for the American administration's military aggression in various parts of the globe, an indication that Washington intends to resort to force and military interference in other countries in the future.

## Labour Party more popular than Tories

London. Results of a recent "national public opinion poll are an indication of the growing distrust incurred by the policies of the Thatcher Conservative government. According to the poll, the Labour Party is three per cent ahead of the Conservatives

in popularity and holds fast to its lead. If elections were held it would get the support of 39 per cent of the British voters. 24 per cent of those polled supported the alliance of the Liberals and the Social Democratic Party.

## NEW HEARINGS IN 'PELTIER CASE'

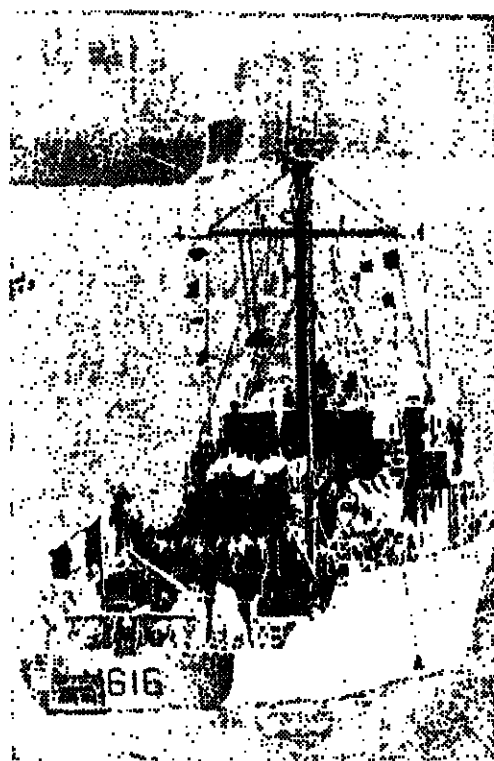
New York. The US democratic public has scored an important victory in their struggle for the release from prison of the prominent American Indian activist Leonard Peltier. As is reported by the Washington lawyer Margaret Gould, the federal court of appeals at Saint Louis, Missouri, decided to hold new hearings on the case of the courageous leader of the indigenous American Indians to start on September 1, 1984, at Bismarck, North Dakota.

Peltier was thrown behind bars on an accusation of killing two FBI agents, a case completely made up by the US police. In reality the "guilt" of the American Indian Movement leader consisted in his taking part for many years in the struggle of the American indigenous population for their rights. He was among those

who led the protest of the desperate Siouxan tribe over lack of rights at Wounded-Knee in 1973. False evidence resulted in his conviction for two life imprisonments. The nearly 8 years of special regime he has not broken L. Peltier. He recently went on a nearly two-month hunger strike.

The defenders of the Indian leader have now the results of a new ballistics test showing that the bullets that killed the FBI agents in the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota could not be fired from Peltier's rifle.

I am convinced, stressed M. Gould, that Peltier was jailed only because he was an active fighter for American Indians' political, social and economic rights. The progressive public in the USA and other countries is determined to secure his complete freedom.



The splashing into the Red Sea by the US, British and French ships under the pretext of protecting sea-lanes of mines is causing tension. Political observers, commenting on the concentration of NATO ships in the Red Sea, opine that the situation is factually a revival of the so-called multinational forces in the Middle East aimed at ensuring the "interests" of USA and other Western powers in the region.

Picture shows a French mine-sweeper.

Photo UPI-TASS

## Science and technology

## REMEDY AGAINST OLD AGE

Bulgaria is famous for the great number of long-livers. There are 518 people per each million who are more than a hundred years old. In the USA the figure amounts to 11, in Belgium to 10. Nevertheless, Bulgarian scientists continue searching actively for new means to return youth and put off old age. In order to facilitate research in this direction a special centre of biogenic stimulants has been recently set up in Sofia. Some of its preparations are real good. The centre intensively cooperates with Soviet scientists.

## FOR AN EARLY DIAGNOSIS

The first stage of the modern oncological centre is coming into operation in Warsaw. It has been built according to a special cancer-fighting programme, a public organization. The programme's main aim is to attain a twofold increase in the number of people cured from cancer by surgical, radiological and chemical methods. A specialized 1,900-bed medical establishment will be built while ordinary hospitals will be equipped for an early cancer diagnosis.

## OF INTEREST

## Six-year-old mountaineer

Miriam Cavenago of Milan, Italy, is not yet seven — just a second-year pupil — but she is a traveller with a record. She was only three years old during her trip to Sahara. She next reached a peak in the Alps together with her mother and father, sitting in a shoulder bag. Later in August she will go to Nepal as a member of an Italian-Swiss expedition to an 8,000-metre mountain in the Himalayas. The six-year-old climber

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## CORONATION OF MILITARISM

Commenting on the results of the Republican Party Congress in Dallas which nominated Ronald Reagan again as a candidate to the post of US President, PHAYDA writes that no one expected another decision. The "spectacle" in Dallas was staged by the most reactionary groupings of the "great old Party".

The Congress delegates, a journalist points out, are richer, whiter and more conservative than the whole country. In other words, the Republicans are led by emissaries of Big Business and, first of all, by the military-industrial complex.

The failures of the administration on the "home front" were camouflaged in Dallas by brazen chauvinism and militarism. The Republicans are planning to continue their adventurous foreign policy. Their programme is permeated with a zoological anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. It calls openly for a new "crusade" against the forces of peace and progress. The White House policy of international terrorism was fully approved. The programme is filled with venom concerning national-liberation movements. A thick imperialist club is sticking out of it. The coronation of unbridled militarism — it is difficult to find another definition for the Republican Party Programme.

## OLIVE BRANCH AND SPACE ARROWS

US sinister plans for militarizing outer space are evidenced by the unprecedented growth of appropriations on military satellite systems which has reached 14,000 million dollars this year, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes. During the past three years alone the sales of Hughes Aircraft — the chief manufacturer of navigation, intelligence gathering and communications satellites — have more than doubled. Large-scale increases in the military budget are also envisaged in a long-term programme according to which the Reagan administration will allocate to the Pentagon almost 2,000,000 million dollars between 1981 and 1987.

The USA gives considerable prominence to development of anti-satellite weapons. It should be recalled that way back in 1951 Congress allocated money for a satellite-killer feasibility study (Programme 706). Other concepts came up afterwards, included weapons using directed energy and heavy anti-satellite weapons with high kinetic energy which hit targets on impact, etc. The High Frontier programme alone provides for launching 185 satellites carrying dozens of anti-jumped missiles.

These cited facts clearly indicate whence the threat to peace and who is preparing for nuclear war on earth and in space. They try to cover up their spare arrows with olive branches.

## SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PROPOSALS

The magazine ZA BUREZHOM points out that the new initiative of the Soviet Union concerning the Middle East finds broad support in the world. The idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East is backed up by Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization which is the chief party concerned in restoring justice in the given region. The leaders of non-aligned countries, a number of West European politicians and the UN Secretary-General also uphold the idea of convening it.

The leaders, public opinion and press in the Arab countries point out that the Soviet proposals are permeated with a friendly attitude to Palestinians and other Arabs and reflect the loyalty of the USSR to the cause of establishing a stable and just peace in the Middle East. The Arab world thinks that they present a realistic basis for eliminating the aftermath of Israeli aggression and achieving a just settlement in the Middle East.

## NEW TACTICS, OLD AIMS

Realizing that they cannot militarily bring down the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, the USA and South Africa have decided to resort to crude political and diplomatic pressure on these countries through negotiations, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

Preletia's changed tactics is explained, in the first place, by the fact that military actions turned out to be extremely costly and provoked international condemnation. Besides, some influential South African business circles have long since been trying to convince Botha to give up the military adventures against neighbouring states and to switch over to a policy based on South Africa's economic might, Mozambique and Angola are regarded by these circles as profitable spheres of capital investment. Some government officials in Pretoria also believe that South Africa can achieve its main strategic aim — establishing complete hegemony in the region — by economic means rather than through military force.

has been allowed to climb to a camp as high as 5,800 metres, where she is awaiting the return of adults from the peak. Miriam Cavenago is a brilliant correspondence pupil while waiting she will study to get more excellent marks.

## A book of gold

This is no metaphor, for this is a real book whose pages — there are seven of them — are made of real gold. It was found during excavation of the ruins of a temple in the ancient capital of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura. Its Sanskrit text is an extract from an ancient Indian poem. Specialists believe that the book was brought there from India 1,400 years ago during the reign of king Sitakala.

## What a hobby!

An Austrian citizen has developed an interesting hobby: he collects sandwiches, bananas and chocolates from friends. His office has nearly turned into a festive hall. However, the items are not edible, they are made of synthetic, rubber and plastics by Minoru Iwasaki of

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri VETROV

## USA AND THE PACIFIC

The global nuclear strategy of the White House embodies speeding up the creation of militaristic bridgeheads of aggression in the Far East and the Pacific so as to turn the area into a zone of confrontation.

Its military build-up in the region includes nearly 350 military bases, the second biggest US military concentration. Nearly a third (100) of all the above US military facilities (including ports freely used by Seventh Fleet nuclear ships) are located in Japan alone, close to the Soviet shores.

The strike force of the USA in the Pacific is its Seventh Fleet, permanently deployed in the Western Pacific. It has nearly 70 warships (including three multi-purpose aircraft carriers), up to five missile cruisers, over 20 destroyers and frigates, nuclear submarines, assault landing craft and other ships, plus some 500 planes. In case of emergency in

the Far East, the USA could move in the Third Fleet (with its 70 warships, including four aircraft carriers) deployed along the US Pacific coast. At the peak of the US aggression in Indochina the Seventh Fleet had up to 225 ships, keeping up to 40 per cent of them in the combat zone.

This group has the latest weapons, primarily nuclear missiles. According to US sources, the Fleet has up to 1,500 pieces of nuclear ammunition. For instance, such multi-purpose aircraft carriers as "Enterprise" or "Midway" carry up to 200 nuclear charges and cruise and destroyers — up to 20 each. Washington does not hide the fact that they all are targeted primarily against the USSR.

To prepare such an armada for combat operations the USA has yearly been increasing the number and scale of provocative manoeuvres and training to im-

prove assault tactical methods of using nuclear and conventional arms.

So how does the US military leadership assess the potential of its Navy including the Pacific Fleet? Has not the power of the Soviet Pacific Fleet grown to a degree as to rank a "vulnerability gap" in US security? A 1984 congressional report by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces noted in this respect that the US Navy had considerable advantage over the Soviet Navy in surface combat ships. They maintained that the boosting of US naval combat capability compared with that of the Soviet Union would continue and that the US Navy would retain its superiority over the Soviet Navy. US Navy Secretary John Lehman told Congress that any indisputable advantage over the Soviet Navy is a goal beyond discussion.

The Pacific theatre is gaining special importance in the plans

for boosting US naval power. Already built there is a base for Trident submarines, which will be fitted with Trident-2 first-strike missiles in the late 80s. The Seventh Fleet now has the latest nuclear multipurpose aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson", the "New Jersey" battleship joined it after being equipped with Tomahawk missiles. The USA has started equipping the Seventh Fleet with Tomahawk nuclear missiles to have ultimately 375 such missiles.

The Pentagon is planning to supply its Pacific command with nuclear land-based long-range cruise missiles, like those being stationed in Western Europe. These missiles are to be sited in Japan and South Korea.

The Soviet Union consistently opposes the arms race both worldwide and in the Pacific. Soviet proposals for limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing corresponding armaments and other initiatives are well known. But at the same time the USSR has to take the necessary defensive reciprocal measures. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has emphasized in this respect that the Soviet Union does not seek military advantage in any way but will not permit the present military parity to be broken. Let no one be in doubt that the USSR will strengthen its defence potential, enough to cool the hot heads of zealous adventurists.



### Round the Soviet Union

● IN PINSK SCUFFOLDINGS CAN NOW BE SEEN ON A 17th-CENTURY CATHEDRAL, THE FIRST BUILDING IN THE LINE OF THE CITY'S RESTORATION PROGRAMME. An old town regeneration programme is very active in Byelorussia. In Pinsk the upper quarters are now being restored while it has been decided to make ancient Polotsk situated on the famous trading route from the Varangians to the Greeks — an architectural museum.

● TECHNOLOGIST OF ROBOT-OPERATED PRODUCTION. THIS IS THE NEW OCCUPATION FOR WHICH THE COURSES ARE BEING RUN AT THE KALININ POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE IN CENTRAL RUSSIA. Engineers from the institute will gradually be operating flexible automated production and automated design systems.

● A NEW HEALTH RESORT FOR CHILDREN CALLED "OKEAN" HAS BEEN OPENED IN VLADIVOSTOK IN THE FAR EAST. Situated on the coast of the picturesque Emar Bay, the Young Pioneer camp is one of the largest in the USSR, second only to "Artek" in the Crimea. It accommodates 800 children at a time. After the completion of one more sleeping quarters it will be able to cater for 2,000 boys and girls from Siberia, the Far East and the Far North.

● DIALOGUE WITH COMPUTERS IS NOW A DAILY ROUTINE FOR TEENAGERS SPENDING THEIR VACATION IN THE "SIBIRYAK" CAMP IN NOVOSIBIRSK. The camp runs an international school for young computer operators who have come from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR. They will meet scientists and learn about the use of computers in the national economy.

## THE FIRST AMONG EQUALS

Kiev University became alma mater for a whole galaxy of brilliant intellectuals who were the pride of science and culture of our country and the whole world, among them mathematician Nikolai Chebotaryov, geophysicist and polar explorer Otto Schmidt, historian Yevgeny Tarle, writer Yaroslav Iwaszkiewicz, Mikhail Bulgakov, Maxim Rysky and Konstantin Paustovsky, artist Nikolai Ghe and others. Now there are 10 universities in the Ukraine but Kiev University is rightfully considered the first among equals.

Some 150 years ago, when it

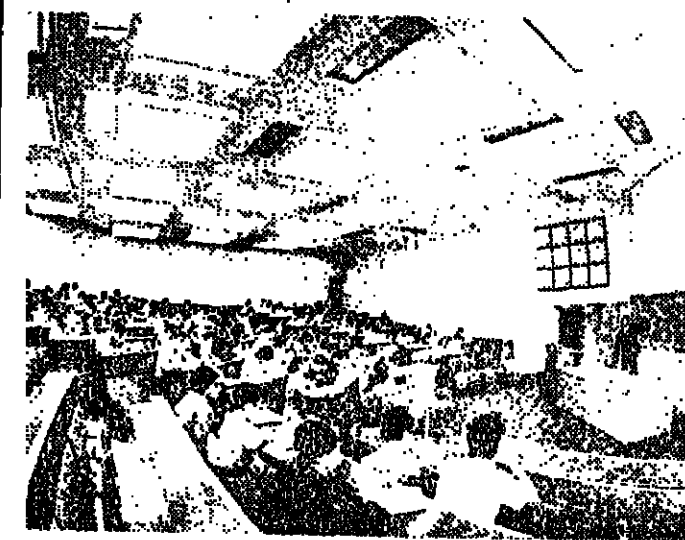
opened, it had only one department (philosophy), but today about 20,000 students study in its 16 departments. The students enjoy the university's spacious lecture-halls, laboratories and the library (it has a stock of over 3 million books including rare ones and those printed long ago). It is hard to believe that Soviet soldiers, who liberated the city from the fascist troops during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, found the university all in ruins, while the zoology, botany, paleontology and mineralogy museums — barbarously destroyed. The whole country helped restore



The main entrance to Kiev University.

the university. The libraries of Moscow and Leningrad sent 187,000 books, equipment and exhibits. In 1944, when the war was still raging, the state allocated over 30 million roubles for its restoration.

In the past few years more than 13,000 foreigners from 120 countries received higher education at Kiev University in post-war years. For 20 years it has been a member of the International Association of Universities, participating in the proceedings of UN and UNESCO commissions. Scientists and students of the university conduct joint research on 45 subjects in cooperation with colleges and research centres of other countries.



In one of the lecture-halls.

## 30-YEAR-OLD WATER PROJECT COMMISSIONED

A powerful 154 km stream of drinking water has reached Krasnovodsk after the recently commissioned conduit from Nebit-Dag. This is the final stretch of the project meant to supply water from the Karakum Canal and which has increased the town's supply by almost three times.

Drinking water has always been precious in Krasnovodsk,

the centre of Turkmenia's most arid region. Water used to be carried along the several-kilometre-long conduit from the Yashanskaya underground lens in the Karakum Desert, or brought in tankers, or was disallowed from sea water. Now the town will have a sufficient supply.

The path of the Amudarya water to the Caspian Sea was

long and difficult. It is related in the first place to the hiding of the Karakum Canal. The canal was under construction for almost thirty years. Having covered 1,000 km as a natural flow, the Amudarya water continued its run then in the steel riverbed. This option excludes water losses, inevitable for earthen canals.

## TO FLOATING MOORAGES

Floating transshipment complexes have started operating in the Ust-Dunaisk port. This makes it possible to load straight on the road not only lighter-carriers but also all types of large-tonnage sea ships. The first bulkers have been loaded in this way for the first time.

The facilities of the port, built a few years back in the delta of the Danube, have been considerably expanded with building moorings. They were replaced by special ships with mighty transshipment mechanisms mounted on the motor ships coming from the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Such complexes can handle 1,000 tonnes of ore, mineral fertilizers and grain an hour. If necessary it quickly moves to any part of the port and is easily reequipped depending on the nature of freight.

Transshipment on a floating moorage in the spacious Dunaiskaya harbour, well protected from bad weather, will help double its goods turnover, the efficiency of river transportation.

## NOVOSIBIRSK GETS METRO NEXT YEAR

The Novosibirsk Metro will be opened for traffic in 1985 and will be a 10-km line with 11 stations. It will be five stations underground, unique bridge across the Ob river, a depot, and a transfer centre. The line will be 10 km long and will link the city centre with the industrial zone on the left bank of the river. Finishing touches are being put in four stations — Obdarskaya, Studezhenskaya, Krasnaya, and Krasnaya. The first two are already under construction. The third and fourth are being built with marble and granite. The station at the Ploshchad station as well. The tunnel of the last section has been built. The line will be 10 km long and will link the city centre with the industrial zone on the left bank of the river. Finishing touches are being put in four stations — Obdarskaya, Studezhenskaya, Krasnaya, and Krasnaya. The first two are already under construction. The third and fourth are being built with marble and granite. The station at the Ploshchad station as well. The tunnel of the last section has been built. The line will be 10 km long and will link the city centre with the industrial zone on the left bank of the river.

### Places to visit

## ULUGH BEG'S OBSERVATORY

One of the first men to peep into the interstellar world and describe with amazing accuracy the trajectories of stars, was Mirza Ulugh Beg (1394-1449). This great astronomer who lived in Samarkand, was the ruler of the Timurid state.

Samarkand is a city full of masterpieces of medieval architecture. Two of its memorials are linked with Ulugh Beg: the ruins of his observatory—whose huge, 40-meter marble sextant (photo on the right) looks fantastic even today—and one of the three madrasahs in the Registan Square, known as Ulugh Beg Madrasah (left photo). An exhibition of oriental manuscripts is on view in it.



### ANCIENT COIN COLLECTION

Excavations of Kirghizia (a Soviet Central Asian republic) have discovered a hidden treasure of medieval coins. It proved to be a unique collection of 100 Oriental numismatists who lived in the ancient city of Osh in the 13th century.

This is the first such collection ever found in the republic. The treasure included 22 types of coins, each in one of 100 copies. The oldest of them all was stamped a whole century earlier than others — in the 11th century. Most of the coins were minted in the 12th and 13th centuries. The cache also included money coined in Samarkand, Kashgar, Basmachi, and other medieval centres of the region. There were also several copper coins issued by the order of independent princelings.

### TRINITY-ST. SERGIUS LAVRA HAS NEW ABBOT

By a decree issued by Patriarch Pimen, Archimandrite Lavra (secular name Andrei Lepov) has been appointed abbot of the Trinity-St. Sergius Lavra in Zagorsk outside Moscow. He was born in 1953 into a working-class family and completed the Moscow theological seminary and Academy and was elected archimandrite in 1975. He received a theology degree for his work on the Holy Mother of God. He was recently elected Rector of the old Russian town of Vladimir and dean of the Vladimir and Suzdal diocese.

He is active in peace campaigns and ecclesiastical activities and was awarded medals of the Order of the Patriarch of Moscow and the Order of the Holy Trinity.

### Science and technology

#### INCREASING CROP YIELD

A new method for increasing the yields of various agricultural crops has been suggested by scientists at the Kharkov (Ukraine) Agricultural Institute. Nature provides seeds with a complex of vitamins and various ferments during the germination period. Studies have shown that such physiologically active substances can be extracted by washing and wringing germinating seeds. The "elixir" thus obtained with the help of specially produced machines moistens seeds. Only three kilograms of donor seeds are needed to moisten as many seeds as it is required to sow a hectare of winter wheat.

According to scientists, the seeds enriched by the stimulant elixir have their metabolism sharply invigorated, resulting in considerable increase in yield.

#### CYCLONES ARE BORN

##### IN A LABORATORY

To observe the birth and development of whirlwinds becomes possible by means of a unique device developed at the Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences (Transcaucasia). The instrument imitates vortex formations similar to those existing in the atmosphere of the Earth, Jupiter and Saturn.

The laboratory "planet" is a metal vessel with water about 1 m in diameter. Whirlwinds occur in it during the rotation of a miniature disc, built into the bowl-shaped bottom. The waves and currents, forming in the liquid, twist into whirlwinds.

For the first time in an experiment scientists obtained the so-called long-living cyclones and anti-cyclones predicted by theoreticians. They also found out common laws governing

these phenomena. Observations of whirlwinds make it possible to forecast a number of important properties of drifting waves in the thermospheric plasma and suggest the most likely explanation of the existence of the mysterious "red spot" in the atmosphere of Jupiter.

#### PROTECTING MEDICAL HERBS

A medical herb area in the Maritime Territory of Soviet Far East famous for its flora, has been proclaimed a natural relic. The area was spared the onslaught of the ancient glaciers which spread over the Northern Hemisphere several thousand years ago. This is why pre-glacial plants many of which have been put in the Red Data Book have remained intact here.

Southern and northern plants (over a hundred in all) including the legendary "root of life" — ginseng, shizandra, and yam are adequately protected.

This is the fifteenth natural area in the Maritime Territory.

## Recent books in Yiddish

"Holiday Among Weekdays", a novel by the contemporary Jewish writer Shira Gershman, has been published in Yiddish by the Sovetskaya Pislav (Soviet Writer) Publishers. A story by Tsvye Gen "Our Times and Balance" (a collection of stories) are also out of the press. These are but a few of the new books published in Yiddish this year. This is what Aron Vergelis, the Soviet Jewish poet and editor-in-chief of the "Soviet Yiddish" magazine, published in Moscow, told the MNI.

In the Soviet Union books by Jewish classics as well as modern writers in Yiddish and other Soviet languages are published in large editions. Books by Sholem Aleichem whose 125th birth anniversary was widely observed recently in the USSR, have been published more than 500 times in 24 languages. Their total circulation number is approximately ten million copies.

## A modern layout for an ancient Moldavian town

An office in the Bendery town Executive Committee building has been turned into a small architectural museum.

Visitors to this room are immediately attracted by the 1687 outlay for the town alongside its modern plan which shows that the central part of the town has maintained its original form for over a century. Eight streets run along the Dniester River with the same number running from it. When viewed from above, the 84 blocks of houses look like a huge chessboard.

Following a recommendation of the Union of Architects of the USSR, the town of the Dniester was visited by architects from the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia and Estonia to find ways of enriching the existing architectural ensemble without interfering with the old layout. As a result, interesting suggestions came up which can significantly supplement the general ground plan now under preparation. All this will be done without disturbing the existing grid of the straight streets and the small-scale blocks of the "chessboard".

## A model of the Neva delta being built

The USSR's largest hydrodynamic model of the Neva river delta, the Neva, the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea, made in one five-hundredth of its natural size, is soon to be completed in Leningrad. The gulf under roof — this is how we can call the gigantic concrete model of the bottom relief. It is placed in a 5,000-square-metre pavilion.

Everything there is original, from the membrane cover of a single-span and supportless construction of the pavilion to complicated technological arrangements creating a pile-up wave. This very wave simulates the notorious Neva floods which disturb normal life in Leningrad. The model will be capable of simulating various versions of onsets of elements of the past years and also forecast all theoretically possible, including catastrophic floods.

The model will help experts make a deeper study of the peculiarities of the Gulf of Finland, work out recommendations on the use of flood-protection structures, now under construction in Leningrad.

Dozens of Soviet writers and poets write in Yiddish, says Vergelis, and their works, being published both in native Yiddish and in translations. A new 40,000-word Russian-Yiddish dictionary has recently been published in Moscow. Yiddish is taught in the schools of the Jewish Autonomous Region, where there is also a Yiddish daily and a local radio network in that language.

The literary and art magazine "Sovetskoye Heimland" has been in circulation for the past twenty years, publishing works by Soviet and foreign Jewish authors. Jewish artistic groups perform in a number of cities, the chamber musical theatre of Birobidzhan, the administrative centre of the Jewish Autonomous Region, enjoying the greatest popularity, concludes Aron Vergelis.

### VIEWPOINT

## CMEA DEVELOPING ATOMIC POWER

Fyodor OVCHINNIKOV, Director-General, Interatomenergoproekt

The construction of the Novovoronezhskaya atomic plant in Central European Russia in 1964 which followed the commissioning of the world's first atomic power plant in Obninsk near Moscow in June, 1954, ushered in the era of large-scale atomic energy production in the country.

This station was the first to test the water-moderated reactors with capacities of 440 and one thousand megawatts. Ordinary water serves in such reactors both for slowing down the neutrons and for cooling the uranium rods. This reactor, comparatively simple in design, reliable, efficient and safe, has become widespread both in this country and in the European CMEA member-countries. Altogether 25 such reactors are in operation now, with a total capacity of 11,500 megawatts.

In fact, the Novovoronezhskaya atomic plant has become the centre for training personnel for atomic power in the socialist community. Operational personnel is trained both at the operating blocks and at a special simulator designed to direct reactor operation techniques.

Also based around the Novovoronezhskaya plant is a special team for putting atomic power plants into operation. Supervised by Soviet experts, atomic plants have been built in a number of other countries, including Finland, the first capitalist state to use Soviet technology in this field.

While in the 1960s and 1970s the equipment for the socialist countries' atomic plants was manufactured exclusively in the USSR, it is now being produced by CMEA countries. The international division of labour encompasses over 140 types of equipment, structures and instruments, several thousand million roubles worth.

An intergovernmental commission for this industry has been set up. Its policies are carried out by Interatomenergoproekt, established ten years ago by the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, this organization coordinates activities in atomic power generation and engineering, and contributes to the development of cooperation among the socialist countries.

Exchange of experience is of great significance and this is effected through international seminars regularly organized by Interatomenergoproekt. Provision of spare parts for the atomic power plants is also given due consideration. Interatomenergoproekt plans to create an international centre which will provide the stations with the material resources necessary for their continuous operation. The member-countries are also considering setting up a training centre.

Broad possibilities for international cooperation among the socialist countries are also opening up in other areas of atomic power, such as in the construction of atomic heat supply stations or fast breeder reactor stations. There is no doubt that cooperation in these areas will turn out to be very fruitful.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### A PIPELINE OF MANY RECORDS

The Urengoi-Pomory-Uzhgorod giant pipeline which is pumping natural gas for export has already brought the country 500 million roubles of extra profits thanks to its early introduction into operation resulted from excellent management, technological and social organization of the project and its having incorporated many advanced technical solutions. It is only natural therefore that the project was selected to compete for the 1984 USSR State Prize, PRAVDA writes.

The transcontinental pipeline stretches for nearly 4,5 thousand kilometres crossing northern parts of the West Siberian Lowland, the Urals, the whole European USSR and the Carpathians. This makes it an unsurpassed engineering project.

900 kilometres of the pipe were laid over marshes and moist areas, 795 kilometres were built on a rocky soil, and 120 kilometres span over numerous rivers. The pipeline spans across 134 small and 32 big rivers, including the Ob, the Volga, the Kama, the Don, and the Dniester, and 70 railway and 323 car roads, many of the bridges having been built in very harsh climatic conditions.

These discouraging facts notwithstanding, the pipe was built three to five times faster than pipelines built ever before. On the average, 248 kilometres of pipe were laid every month, or seven times more than during the construction of the Trans-Alaskan pipeline.

The project was completed six months earlier than expected. With an inner diameter of 1,420 mm and a pressure of 75 atmospheres the pipe is capable of pumping 32,000 million cubic metres of gas a year, an addition which makes this country the biggest producer and transporter of gas in the world.

AIRCRAFT TECHNOLOGY: A PROFILE

To many people—drilling teams, geologists, oil and gas workers, railway builders, people involved in building pipelines, power transmission lines, the forest economy and large-scale farming, etc.—aircraft have

long become part of their way of life, writes SCIENCE IN USSR discussing various applications of aircraft technology in the Soviet Union.

Aircraft technology makes it possible to spray vast areas in a very short time, thus achieving best results in plant disease and pest control and in raising crop yields. The characteristics of soil in this case—be it bogland, steep slopes or like—make no difference. Every year Aeroflot sprays many millions of hectares of farmland and pastures, sows crops and helps build power transmission lines.

For many years the AN-2 plane formed the kernel for the nationwide programme for comprehensive mechanization and chemization of agriculture. In the skies above West Siberian oil and gas deposits there are as many helicopters of the MI-4, MI-6, MI-8 and MI-10K type as can be seen over a major air hub. However, the final landing is awaiting all the above-mentioned craft, including the famous AN-2. These will be replaced by more advanced versions, the AN-3, the MI-17 transport helicopter and the MI-26 heavy-lift helicopter which is capable of delivering and assembling equipment weighing up to 30 tonnes. The MI-26 transport plane capable of lifting 40 tonnes of cargo at a distance of 3,000 km is replacing the AN-2 on the busy cargo routes in Western Siberia, the Far East and the Extreme North.

#### SEARCHING FOR BORN TEACHERS

Where and how should we search for best and most talented young people capable of tracking ahead? This is more than a question now, it is a programme of action, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The Lenin Teachers' Training Institute in Moscow and a similar institution in Poltava, the Ukraine, as well as some other higher schools run special pedagogical classes and even "school of the young teacher", introducing teenagers to the fundamentals of pedagogy and psychology and offering practical training in the capacity of Pioneer leaders, and even teacher's assistants, a rather complicated business. Later, such boys and girls show considerable advantages over other school leavers seeking admittance to a teachers' training school; they have better marks, and one can say their loyalty to the chosen profession is guaranteed.

#### KUGITANGTAU UNDERGROUND MYSTERY

TRUD reports the discovery of a "town of the dead" in Turkmenia, a Central Asian republic. A team of amateur speleologists from Krasnoyarsk were investigating a kurgan cave when they found a giant well leading to a lower "storey". Descending into the well they found a cavern full of human mummies dressed in strange clothes and shoes made of primitively processed hides.

They saw a very dramatic picture before their eyes: a snow leopard mummy lying its teeth over a mummy of a kudu-like ram; next to them there was a petrified snake meandering in a gloaming bath produced by trickling mineralized water. Farther on they discovered mummies of a horse and a number of wild animals. A century-old layer of dust did not prevent them from recognizing a saddle, several saddle-bags, a huge wooden cauldron, wooden tubs, parts of a movable belt embellished with an unsophisticated ornament. Four metre-high mounds lowered in the cave centre. The amateur speleologists decided to leave everything undisturbed despite their strong desire to see the hidden treasures of the mounds and various articles lying in the shadows. They saw and accurately measured the cave. Its walls were found to be either mollusks or stalactite type formations providing no clues to the way the mummies got underground. What tragedy chose this netherworld for its action!

Was it a heathen sanctuary? or a site of ritual killings? or the final shelter of a small people seeking refuge from a natural disaster or merciless invaders buried underground by an earth tremor?

An expedition which is now being undertaken will hopefully provide true answers to these and many other questions. Many scientists have already expressed their willingness to descend into the Kugitangtau cave.



## PROFILES

# BORIS CHAIKOVSKY

For more than thirty years music by Moscow composer Boris Chaikovsky has been surprising and fascinating audiences and connoisseurs.

This composer has a unique approach, his own beautiful and interesting world and his works have new paths in modern symphony music, says Georgi Sviridov, another Soviet composer.

Boris Chaikovsky uses various genres. He has created a cantata "Signs of the Zodiac", cycles of songs called "Pushkin's Lyrics", musical tales for children and various types of music for films. One of his recent works is "The Last Spring".

His chief interest lies in the most difficult sphere of symphony music and chamber instrumental genre. Each step he takes in this field is marked by great originality, daringness, and artistic non-compromise.

Critics point to the composer's links with Shostakovich, Prokofiev, Stravinsky, and the epoch of early classicism. Indeed, Chaikovsky's music offers an amazing mixture of different styles, a dialogue with art of remote times.

But this does not exhaust the mystery of its unique flavour. The composer's favourite method is to "grow" a symphonic whole from a simple melodic "grain". He has his own world outlook. He adores sudden transformations.



Boris Chaikovsky believes that his "Theme and Eight Variations" (written for an orchestra to mark the 425th anniversary of the Dresden Capella) has no juxtaposition of good and evil, light and darkness. One simply passes into another. Each image holds rudiments of its antipode...

Listening to his music one realizes that sternness changes into tenderness, violent willful rhythms bring listeners to the "azure" shores of calm lyricism. One involuntarily thinks of Glinka's words: "Everything in life is a counterpoint, an antithesis".

This marks Boris Chaikovsky's

best music which is known far beyond the Soviet Union. His early Sinfonietta for String Orchestra; his capital Symphony No. 2 for which he was awarded the USSR State Prize, the brilliant instrumental concertos, his six string quartets — strikingly new and dynamic in their chamber forms — and, finally, his Symphony No. 3 devoted to Sevastopol are magnificent and marked by cosmic breath.

To cognize the past, to see the sources of the present in the past, combine the trends of various historic epochs — such is the philosophical undercurrent of Boris Chaikovsky's symphonies.

Analyzing his "Sevastopol" Symphony Soviet music scholars mentioned the definition of a "well of time" which is found at the beginning of Thomas Mann's novel "Joseph and His Brothers". He who will glance into this well will see his reflection in its water and the reflection of the past.

"It took me a long time to create the 'Sevastopol' Symphony," the composer says. "Time and again I put it aside, only to resume working later..." This symphony which consists of contrasting episodes, has a deep breath of an epic tale and the lofty air of a somewhat bitter choral. It is a tribute to heroic mortal years...

Tamara GRUM-GRZIMAILO

## AFGHANISTAN AS SEEN BY A SOVIET ARTIST



"Afghanistan of Today" is the title of an exhibition of drawings by famous Soviet artist Yuri Cherepanov who has recently returned from that country.

He has painted a farmer who is tilling his own plot of land for the first time in the history of the country and is chatting peacefully with a soldier while drinking a cup of tea. Old and young are learning to read and write. A woman carries a baby in her arms and a gun on her back. Soviet doctors visit remote kishlaks (villages). Soviet and Afghan soldiers embrace one another. Children of a Soviet engineer and an Afghan worker play in the sand near their house. The Revolution was an upheaval that burst the traditional way of life. Scenes like these are found everywhere. Cherepanov has not missed anything. His drawings are all filled with optimism, joy and subtle, kind sense of humour which is inherent in him.

I am glad the exhibition was opened on the eve of Afghanistan's Independence Day. I love this country. There I saw people who are fighting and building a new life. Here is a picture for instance: an old man is watching in amazement a young woman driving a trolleybus. He is not used to such



things. Before the Revolution women were deprived of all rights and were not allowed to appear in the streets without a face veil. Bandits murdered the first women who dared drive trolleybuses. But they did not frighten others. In Kabul today there are several dozen women drivers.

The exhibition was held suc-

cessfully in Kabul. The artist continues receiving warm letters from there. Now Muscovites and visitors to Moscow can see it. The address is the following: 6 Uralskaya Street.

Namtu AKHMATOV

## OUTER SPACE IN PICTURES

A joint exhibition of works by Pjotr Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov and artist Andrei Sokolov called, "Outer Space Serves Peace", has been opened in Odessa by the USSR Artists Union and USSR Cosmonauts Federation.

Paintings by Leonov and Sokolov have been shown in the USSR, the socialist countries, the USA and France. The works which are now on view in Odessa have been exhibited in Leningrad and Brest. After Odessa the exhibition will travel to Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Tula, Minsk, and finally to Moscow.

## Gold medals for this country's magicians

The 19th International contest in modern magic has ended in Karlovy Vary. The 120 participants from 17 countries included Soviet magicians from the Moscow "Circus on Stage" Yelena and Rafael Tsitlulashvili and Yevgeniya and Imants Brieditis from Ryazan. They won top prizes.

## Days of Romanian films

Romanian Film Days recently opened in Moscow with a new film, "Dying of Love for Life" — a dramatic story about participants in the anti-fascist movement in Romania during the 1930s.

The films were demonstrated in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist oppression. Feature films shot recently were also shown in Ahia-Ata and Ordzhonikidze. They included historical-adventure films, comedies, moral-ethical, youth and sport films.

In Moscow, the films were shown at the following cinema houses: "Pravda" (67 Lyusinovskaya St), "Russvet" (23 Zoya and Alexander Kosmodemyanskaya St).

## FACTS and EVENTS

Guest performances. The Soviet Union is represented at the Madrid International Festival by the Andizhan Polka song and dance ensemble of Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asia).

Exhibitions. An exhibition of drawings by Stepan Galaktionov, a leading Russian artist who lived in the 19th century (1778-1854), has been opened at the Russian Museum in Leningrad. This is the first time that so many of his drawings, engravings and lithographs are on show. They depict memorable places in St. Petersburg (as Leningrad was called at that time) and its suburbs.

The gold medal and the first cup went to the Tbilisi vill pair for "The First Flame", a five-minute, top-rich miniature.

The same prizes were won by the two magicians for "Stroll in Moscow" program.

Yelena also won a gold medal, the Polish magicians' association.

Winning these prizes was great success. Yulia Lavrova, senior director of "Circus on Stage", said after the event.

It had nothing to do with luck: the Tsitlulashvili is known for his innovative listry which has made it popular both in the USSR and abroad. They are a sister, Africa, Portugal, Finland, Lebanon. They are preparing for the 15th Festival of Youth and Sports in Moscow.



Soviet singer Anna Vidua a sensation at the just ended international festival of songs Sopot-84 in Poland. She won first place in two tests: for a best performed song and for a best song. The shapely and beautiful artist with a beautiful voice and artistic appeal earned her spot audience.

## WHAT'S ON!

August 28-31

### THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 29 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera). 30 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 31 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera).

Saltire Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St). 28 — Makayonok, "Apostle at Bay". 29 — Bulgakov, "Run". 31 — Below, "According to the 20th Article".

Theatre of Miniatures (3 Karelny Ryad, Hermitage Gardens). 29 — Zolnikov, "Trip-tch for Two". 30 — Zhvanetsky, "Selected Miniatures". 31 — Dykhovichnyy, Simonov, "Friends Are Always Friends".

### FILMS

Love Is the Most Precious (Romania).

A young girl wins a large sum of money on the lottery and goes to Bucharest to start "a new life". But it is love that makes her happy not money.

Central Artists' Club (Krymskaya Embankment, 17) Krymskaya Embankment, 17. Artists by Moscow and its regions representing various nationalities of the USSR. 29 and 30, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays.

Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces (2 Sovetskaya St). An exhibition of the 45th anniversary of the routing of the German army at the Khalkha River. The exhibition includes photographs and documents of the museum's funds as well as

# BUSINESS

## Foreign trade: first six months

Over the first six months of 1984 Soviet export/import operations exceeded 68,000 million rubles (over 83,000 dollars). This is a 7.1 per cent growth over a comparable period last year with exports standing at 35,900 million rubles and imports at 32,200 million rubles. 14 countries were Soviet trading partners.

40,000 million rubles' worth of trade were done with the socialist countries, and the latter's share continues to grow as envisaged by the plans for socialist reciprocal trade, as put of total socialist economic cooperation announced by the CMEA countries. Energy, technology transfer, food supplies, consumer products and other spheres have been approached jointly within CMEA. Specialization and cooperation in socialist trade development.

A 35-fold increase was a remarkable feature of Soviet-Chinese trade which reached a half year figure of 394.4 million rubles.

Capitalist countries accounted for 20,000 million rubles — thanks to a 13.9 per cent rise in trade with West Germany, 15 per cent rise with France, 24.7 per cent rise with Great Britain and 32.6 per cent rise with Austria.

Expansion of mutually beneficial economic links is a strong part of Soviet policies towards developing countries. In the current year, too, these countries have been assisted in building up their energy, metal engineering and some other spheres. Soviet machines, equipment, oil and oil products, construction materials, etc., were sold to these countries in exchange for their national export goods, with total sales reaching at 8,400 million rubles over the first six months of 1984.

## Contacts and contracts

© The Austrian Heid company has for many years been importing different types of Soviet-made machine tools. At the same time Soviet orders make up 20 per cent of the company's exports. This year the Soviet Union will supply Austria with a consignment of heavy lathes, and Austria will send to the USSR machine tools for pipe-rolling mills.

© The West German Seitz company will supply the USSR with equipment for fully automated bottling of champagne wines with a capacity of 6,000 bottles per hour. Earlier, this firm got an order for the delivery of equipment for bottling with a capacity of 36,000 bottles per hour.

© The Greek firms Vel and Record were supplied for the first time with 40 Soviet UAZ cross-country vehicles. This automobile is well known in the socialist and developing countries, in Italy, Finland and Sweden. It participated successfully in many authoritative international rallies, including that across the Sahara Desert and in the ascent to the Etna volcano.

© In 1984 the USSR will supply Bulgaria with large consignments of equipment for the food industry, including machines for the confectionery and fish-processing enterprises. On its part, Bulgaria will send to the Soviet Union process lines to manufacture and bottle fruit and vegetable juices for canneries.

## SUPPLIES TO BRAZIL

According to a contract between Stankomimport and the Brazilian firm Colorado SA, another batch of Soviet ball bearings for farming machinery and other machines will be delivered to Brazil. Another Brazilian firm — Intercom — has been for many years an importer of Soviet metal-cutting machine tools, mainly universal-purpose and heavy makes, as well as presses. A show-room for Soviet machines and equipment is permanently operating in São Paulo.

### FOOTBALL

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St). 31 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Smolensk Iskra. 7 p.m.

The current match between the first-league teams.

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 29 and 31 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

August 28-31

Very cool weather will continue for some time with temperatures down to +8°-13°. Later on a westerly wind will gradually bring warmer weather: to +7°-13° at night and +17°-22° during the day. Some showers most likely now and on August 30.

The Arctic cold is descending southwards reaching the Black sea coast with most of Soviet resorts. Instead of usual +28°-28°C temperatures went down to +17°-21°C, bringing thunderstorms and downpours.

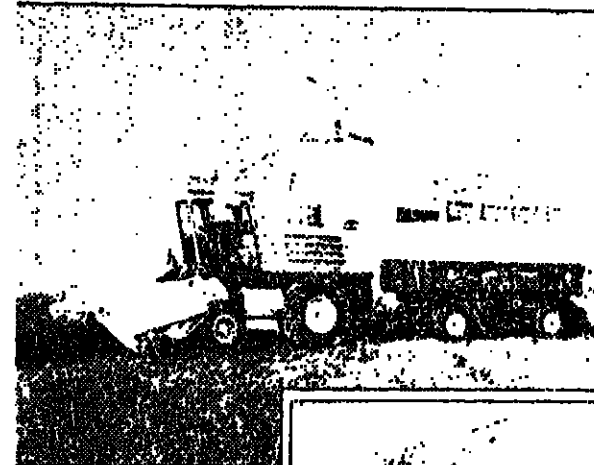


## TRADE PARTNERS IN 70 COUNTRIES

The export programme of V/O TRAKTOROEXPORT:

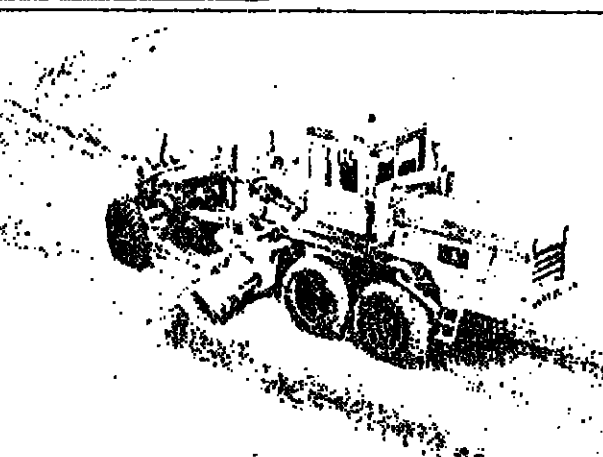
TRACTORS 25 h.p. to 300 h.p. (18.4 to 220.5 kw) FARM MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS OF JOBS ROAD-BUILDING MACHINES GARAGE-REPAIRING EQUIPMENT

Guaranteed flawless servicing to the machines supplied by V/O TRAKTOROEXPORT



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## USSR HELPS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BOOST UP THEIR POWER INDUSTRIES

The USSR has assisted developing countries in building over 140 power-generating projects, 25 of them in coal-mining and ten — in the oil-refining industry. These enterprises produce quite a tangible economic effect, provided they are properly operated. This is seen from the following data.

The power plants built in developing countries with Soviet assistance total 12.3 million kilowatts, which is comparable with all the power plants operating in Africa. The USSR has built or is building plants now under construction will provide another 17.5 million kilowatts.

The two groups will make up for 15 per cent of the available power capacity of all the young states in the world.

The Soviet-assisted coal enterprises produce about 18 million tonnes of coal per year, more than is mined in Japan. Besides, mines have been commissioned for another 65 million tonnes that is almost 30 per cent of the present production in all the developing countries. The enterprises that the USSR has built or is building now can produce 22 million tonnes of coke.

The Soviet-assisted oil refineries in developing countries produce about 20 million tonnes of oil products, while new enterprises will produce another ten million tonnes to relieve the young states of the need to buy the costly oil products from the Western cartels.

On the whole these power projects are already saving for our business partners in developing countries several thousand million dollars annually.

## Philately

## ROMANIA STAMP



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp dedicated to the 40th anniversary since Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke. Price 3 kopeks.

## CMEA: COOPERATION IN FERROUS METALLURGY

The iron and steel industry forms an area of active cooperation members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. These countries' joint effort has resulted in the construction of powerful steel plants and complexes that have made it possible to considerably increase the output of steel, iron and rolled metal.

CMEA major cooperation projects include the Katowice complex in Poland, Danube steelworks in Hungary and Cherepovets steelworks in the USSR, and a number of similar

plants in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR and Cuba.

CMEA countries jointly build steel enterprises in non-member countries too. The USSR was the general contractor for the construction of steel mills in Iran, Turkey, Algeria, Pakistan and Nigeria.

Rolling mills for the projects in Algeria and Nigeria were manufactured in the GDR, the cold rolling shops equipment for the project in Pakistan was made in Poland.

## MOTOR VEHICLES FOR ICELAND

First Soviet motor vehicles (250 Pobeda cars) were dispatched to Iceland 30 years ago. At present, as a result of business cooperation between V/O Autoexport and the Icelandic firm Bifreiðar and Landbúnaðarvæðing,

more than 10,000 Soviet vehicles, including Moskvich, Volga, Niva, Lada and UAZ cars are running in the country. This year Iceland bought a new batch of Soviet automobiles.